

ARMENIA CLEARS THE BOARD

Armenia was the main star of the Tournament of Soviet Nations table tennis contest which was held after a 20-year break. They prevailed both in the team and individual competitions.

The Russian Federation came second and Moscow third.

On the final day 18-year-old Jolanta Danilovskaite, of Lithuania, beat Narine Aninnyan, of Armenia, 3-2, to win the women's title, and 25-year-old Muscovite Valery Shevchenko beat Bagot Burnazyan, of Armenia, 3-1, in the men's event.

Leningrader Yuri Volochkov and Ivan Minkavich, of Byelorussia, were the top male pair; Valentina Popova, of Azerbaijan, and Antonyan, the top women's pair, while Pilyura Bulatova, of Moscow, and Igor Solovov, from Estonia, won the mixed pairs.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON



Aleset Khaplanov.

21-year-old Moscow Physical Training Institute student Aleset Khaplanov won the penultimate event at the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations.

Khaplanov is not a new name to this sport. Once Oleg Khaplanov was also a pentathlete. Now he is a coach, and his son has followed in his footsteps successfully—with his father's help. While Khaplanov Sr. failed to become a champion, this was the second such big win for his son—in 1960 he won the world junior title.

Khaplanov Jr. put in ten years of painstaking work to win the Tournament title, a most prized win as he joined twice Olympic winner Anatoly Sidorin, who has just moved to Moscow, and seasoned Vadim Nelskov to win the team title in Moscow.

Together with Sidorin Khaplanov will perhaps enter the world championship at Wroclaw, West Germany. Last year the USSR regained the team title and now it's time for the individual one.

Viktor BABIKIN

A surprise of the first stage

The first stage of the national soccer championship has been won by Zalgiris, with only two defeats from 17 games and the least conceded goals—10. Coach Eduard Strelakov, Merited Master of Sport:

I think nothing of the kind happened in the history of Soviet football—a top league debutant is at the top of the league after the first stage, which is quite unique.

Vilnius Zalgiris surprised not just the fans but specialists, too. At one time the team already played in the top division, and still I consider them debutants for their players are for the first time testing their skills and character facing well-established authoritative rivals in the top division, but were untrifled and played confidently to many games with their accurate defense, good teamwork, and precision passing enabling them



By drubbing Moscow Dynamo 4-0, Chernomoretz have outstripped first degree winners Zalgiris and Pakhtakor by one point, totaling 24 points.

Photo by Yuri Tuzov

swiftly switching from defense to attack.

In assessing the performance of the players from the Lithuanian capital many singled out their fine organization of the

game enabling them to capitalize maximally on their capabilities, and one can not but agree with it. However, without improvisation the team could have done so well, and this ability is common to Zalgiris, too.

Soviet college students sew up win



The sweet taste of victory at Edmonton, 1,000 m cycling sprint winner Erika Salomaa, at the USSR, flanked by silver medalist Isabelle Nicoloso, of France, and third-placed Nadzheba Rikhardas, of the USSR.

Photo UPI-TASS

The USSR won the World Student Games at Edmonton, which wind up on July 11.

With four days to go after the gymnastics and swimming competition was over the USSR pooled 44 gold medals, 19 silvers

and 16 bronzes. At the Bucharest event two years ago they tallied 38, 37 and 35 respectively.

The USSR first entered the games in 1957, and have scored 11 wins to date.

TOP MARKS FOR WORLD CHAMPION

World rhythmic exercises champion Analia Ralenkova of Bulgaria thrice scored top ten marks on the last day of the Star Tournament in Varna, ad-

ding to her all-round winning total of 39.50 points the hoop, ball (each 19.90) and ribbon (19.95) items.

Vladimir McMillan

EDITORIAL BOARD

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Tournament of underwater swimmers

The USSR won the team title at an international underwater swimming tournament of socialist countries in Bulgaria. Hungary came second and the hosts, third.

The USSR won 19 individual events and conceded the trophies to Hungary only in the men's 50 m diving and 100 m

flippers swimming. The winners were György Leloni and Robert Gyöngy respectively.

The next major event for Soviet swimmers are the finals of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations in Kiev on July 22-27 and the European championship duo on August 16-22 in Dunaújváros, Hungary.

Motor chaos for Los Angeles Games?

The 1984 Summer Olympics Organizing Committee has rejected the idea whereby it would have to pay up \$2,000,000 dollars for use of as press buses of the city transportation department, news agencies report. Department chiefs think the city will be plunged into a motor chaos of mammoth

proportions unless express buses were used in the city during the Games.

Transportation for the Games to still an outstanding issue. The Organizing Committee further revealed they had also moved, this time to Culver City and far from the international airport.

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MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL



● Nearly a hundred films have been viewed by the jurors for features, shorts and films for children.

● Meetings have been arranged as part of the festival between representatives of foreign film firms, film directors and producers with representatives of V/O Sovinform. During the talks with President of the American Company Exchange International, Gerald J. Rappoport and his Vice-President John Kaptein, discussion centered on possible participation by Sovinform in the form of back-up services on the project, "Children's Crusade", by Francis Coppola and the possibility of co-production under the project "Captivity of the Earth" directed by D. Barry. Also discussed was American participation in the production of a 20-part documentary serial, "20th Century", under the guidance of Lar Kishinevsky, L. Schiller, representing another American company, Lavancia Schiller Production, prepared that Soviet consultants and actors might take part in the filming of a four-part production "Peter the Great".

Turkish film makers have suggested that a joint Soviet-Turkish film be made, based on Chinizh Atimayev's novel, "A Skirmish Dog Running Along the Sea".



Festival guests at Mosfilm studio drinking tea from a Russian samovar after inspecting the studio pavilion.

Photo by Boris Kaitman

● An extensive cultural programme was arranged by the festival organizers for guests and participants of the festival. The film makers attended meetings with workers at Moscow plants; visited a Young Pioneer camp and a Fashion House. They were also taken to the Stella Township where communists live and train, and to Mosfilm, the largest studios in the country.

For an interview with Stanley Kramer see page 8.

Rajiv GANDHI: PRESERVING PEACE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING

My visit in the USSR and the role I had with its statesmen have confirmed that the Soviet Union is genuinely seeking the preservation of peace and that it is doing all it can to rid the world of nuclear war with its unpredictable consequences. This was said by Rajiv Gandhi, Secretary General of the Indian National Congress III party and Indian M.P. during his visit to the country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

India and the Soviet Union have always been together in the struggle against the warmongers throughout the world, Gandhi stressed. Today, when India, following the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries, has assumed the helm of this movement, we are coming out with renewed vigour in favour of a removal of this threat which hangs over mankind. Peace is the main condition for the implementation of the immense task facing the people in the developing countries, such as the achievement

(Continued on page 2)

Soviet-Palestinian talks

Divisions and internecine strife among Palestinians are inadmissible in the face of the Israeli aggressor. They debilitate the Palestinians and disunite the Arabs. The differences within the PLO should be overcome by political means.

Thus spoke Andriy Gromyko, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister, reflecting the view held by the Soviet Government during his meeting with Parouk Kaddoumi, member of the PLO Executive.

It was stressed during the meeting that Lebanon had been

(Continued on page 2)

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The USSR Council of Ministers has reviewed the results of the implementation of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, and the State Budget of the USSR for the First Half Year of 1983.

The plan for sales of industrial products for the first six months was fulfilled by 102 per cent; the industrial production increment compared with the respective period of last year is 4.1 per cent, as against 3.2 per cent of the year-round plan. Labour productivity in industry rose by 3.3 per cent.

As against the same period last year purchases of cattle and poultry went up by eight per cent, milk by 13 and eggs by four per cent.

The average monthly earnings of office and factory workers in the first six months of the year, as compared with the respective period last year, rose by 22 per cent. Houses with a total floor space of 20,400,000 sq m, as well as many new schools, hospitals, pre-school establishments for children, and other cultural and everyday facilities, were built with State funds.

The USSR State Budget for the first six months of 1983 was implemented to revenue by 102.7 per cent.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the results of the talks between a Soviet Communist Party delegation, led by Yuri Andropov, and a French Communist Party delegation, led by Georges Marchais.

The Politbureau approved the joint statement issued by the delegations and stressed the major importance of the talks and of the document for the further development of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, the growing unity in their approach to the most crucial issues of the current world situation: the drive for peace and détente, and for curbing the arms race. The concurrence of views between the two parties as to the fact that the interests of the Soviet and French peoples as well as the cause of peace and security in Europe and world wide require agreement, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and France and their peoples, was noted with satisfaction.

Additional measures were considered to extend the rights of production associations enterprises in industry in planning and production and to raise their responsibility for their performance. Such measures are aimed at further perfecting and consolidating the centralized running of the economy in conjunction with the development of democratic

principles in management of the economy; the greater role to be given to work collectives in running their plants, enterprises and associations; and with the wide-scale introduction of self-financing practices.

In view of the increasing number of atomic power stations being built and used in this country, the Politbureau approved proposals by the USSR Council of Ministers for extra measures to improve reliability and safety standards at these stations, as well as the need to set up a USSR state committee to supervise labour safety in nuclear power generating industry.

The Politbureau heard a report by the Committee for Party Control at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Committee for Public Control on crude breaches of state discipline by heads of some ministries, departments and the organizations answerable to them in the design, construction and maintenance of industrial, serial and everyday facilities in the town of Volgograd.

A report was also heard on a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with a Lebanese Communist Party delegation led by George Hnwi and several other issues relating to domestic and foreign policy were considered.

Subbotnik proceeds: HOW THEY WILL BE SPENT

The USSR Council of Ministers has passed a resolution, "On the use of proceeds from the Communist Subbotnik of December 18, 1982, marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR". The proceeds will be distributed in the following fashion: 104.9 million roubles will go towards the construction of hospitals; 48.8 million roubles—towards the construction in 1984-86 of general education schools; 37.99 million roubles—towards the construction in 1984-85 of children's pre-school facilities.



Rajiv Gandhi during his visit to Moscow with Nikolai Gaidar, Minister of the USSR, President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society.

1983 07 16

130 million dollars for 'binary death'

Washington, bowing to persistent pressure from the administration, the US Senate endorsed by a margin of one vote the appropriation of 130 million dollars in the 1984 fiscal year to finance the production of binary nerve gas ammunition, a new barbaric variety of mass annihilation weapon.

The plans to manufacture binary weapons are just one component of the Reagan administration's large-scale programme of preparations for chemical and germs warfare, which will devour some ten billion dollars in the next five years alone.

Rejected in the course of the debate was an amendment by Senator David Pryor (Democrat, Arkansas) who demanded that outlays for increasing the stock

of chemical weapons be withdrawn from the Pentagon's budget, arguing that the United States already had huge arsenals of chemical warfare agents.

Even today the Pentagon has 150,000 tonnes of such weapons, including three million shells, mines, and bombs, stuffed with deadly chemical substances which are stored at ten bases in the United States as well as at the Johnston Atoll, in the Pacific, and at US military bases in West Germany.

In Washington they do not make any bones about admitting that it is planned to use binary as well as other types of chemical weapons first and foremost in populated Western Europe, which places the lives of millions of Europeans in jeopardy.

UNDISGUISED INTERFERENCE

Warsaw. A press spokesman for the government of the Polish People's Republic has resolutely condemned the incessant Reagan administration's attempts to interfere in his country's domestic affairs.

He said that even to its most difficult period Poland has not made any of the political concessions put forward by the Reagan administration as essential for cancelling the so-called "economic sanctions" against it. Now that the Polish economy is starting to achieve positive results, he said, thanks to the fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other social-

ist countries, Poland will never even consider making any concessions at all. Reagan's demands not only constitute an interference into our internal affairs, but they also hurt our national dignity.

As a result of the USA's discriminatory measures, Poland has suffered losses to the tune of several thousand million dollars, the spokesman continued. When the time comes Poland will present the United States with an account of the losses inflicted on it as a result of the USA's unilateral renunciation of its commitments and will demand restitution of the damage.

STATE OF SIEGE IN SANTIAGO

Mexico. Pinochet's military fascist regime in Chile is stepping up its repression and terror in order to break the working people and students' struggle against the anti-popular policies, practised by the dictatorship.

It is reported from Santiago that the Pinochet secret services and armed units used tear-gas and baton charges to break up strikes, rallies and demonstrations on the Day of National Protest. A curfew was intro-

duced in the Santiago and Concepcion provinces where 40 per cent of the population live, and military patrols now occupying key positions in towns and major residential areas, have orders to shoot anyone seen in the streets after 8 p.m. A 17-year-old youth was killed in this way in Santiago. Sweeping round-ups and arrests continue in the working class areas of the capital which are virtually under a state of siege.



The Red Piper of Washington.

Drawing by N. Molov

West Germany: No to nuclear missiles

Bonn. The task of all peace forces in West Germany is to prevent the implementation of the United States and NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and to curb the arms race. This is stated in Peace Manifesto-83 which has been signed by 27 prominent West German peace champions including political and public figures, scientists, writers, and representatives of the clergy. Among them are G. Basilian, W. Born, E. Eppler, G. Graw, and A. Mechtelshäuser.

Meanwhile a public campaign to support of a nationwide referendum on an urgent problem facing the country — whether or not American Pershing-2s and cruise missiles should be deployed on West German soil.

is gathering momentum. This was declared at a press conference given here by the leaders of the coordination committee of organizations taking part in the mass peace movement. Most West Germans, as can be seen from the public opinion polls, are against the siting of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in both West Germany and the rest of Western Europe, said J. Lohner, leader of the coordination committee addressing the press conference. Therefore, the peace champions in West Germany are demanding a nationwide referendum in November on this problem in keeping with the constitution, which is of vital importance for the entire country.

WASHINGTON BEHIND CAMPAIGN OF LIES

Rome. The bellyhoo state in the West over the alleged complicity of Bulgaria and other socialist countries to the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, by the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, has been inspired by photoast copies of its secret documents, obtained by the Italian magazine "l'Espresso". Drawn up by the US Ambassador to Italy, Manuel Rabb, they talk about the need for a regular campaign to brainwash the public in the West, making use of the allegations concerning the attempt on the life of the Pope to discredit the socialist countries.

According to the Italian newspaper, the first document dated August 1982, speaks directly about the organization of a campaign in Italy in order to convince public opinion the Bulgarians were immediately involved in the terrorist act. The campaign, the document stresses, is quite feasible and holds promise in view of the prejudices among the Italian Catholics and the help which Agca himself, the Italian secret services, government officials, and military and political leaders are ready to give. Bulgaria would be implicated, and this would be a step towards discrediting the Soviet Union, it is stated in the document.

The second document, of December 1982, speaks about the "success" of the operation aimed at proving Bulgarian complicity in the attempt on the Pope, and notes that cooperation had been received from certain Italian politicians.

Soviet-Palestinian talks

(Continued from page 1)

forced to sign a defeatist agreement with the Israelis at the point, an agreement concerning Lebanon's sovereignty and the independence of the Lebanese state and thus creating a threat to the security of neighbouring Arab states.

The implementation of the inequitable agreement would be further encouragement for the aggressor.

The Soviet Union and the PLO reject Washington's plan aimed at preventing the realization of legitimate national rights for the Palestinians, at blocking the road to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and at denying the Palestine Liberation Organization the right to take part in the solution of the Middle East problem.

The two sides declared that an international conference should be held on the Middle East issue. The work of such a conference could be based on the principles for a Middle East settlement, approved by the Arab summit at Fez, and on the constructive Soviet proposal for the achievement of a lasting and just peace to this part of the world.

Rajiv GANDHI: preserving peace is the most important thing

(Continued from page 1)

of economic and cultural progress.

Rajiv Gandhi praised Indian-Soviet cooperation in industry, science, and the arts. Over the years of its independence, India has reached a level in its economic development which allows it to work together with the Soviet Union in cooperation with third countries, he stressed.

Apart from Moscow, the Indian guest visited the Novovoronezh nuclear station, and went to Siberia where he visited Lake Baikal.

While a ceremony was held to the American city of Groton, Connecticut to commission a new nuclear submarine, "Florida" (SSBN-598), a demonstration of protest was held outside the shipyard where the sub was built. They demanded that the Reagan administration stop building up the nuclear arsenal.

In the photo (right): police arrested a hunched and so demonstrators to front of the shipyard.



Condemnation of the racist alliance

Vienna was the venue of the international conference of opponents to the racist alliance between the Republic of South Africa and Israel. It has been convened at the initiative of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, the African People's Solidarity Committee (AASPO), the World Peace Council, and the Organization of African Trade-Union Unity. Other participants of the meeting include representatives from the South West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress of South Africa, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Analysing the political, economic, and military links between Pretoria and Tel Aviv, the delegates attending the conference expressed their alarm at

this alliance. The alliance is being spearheaded against the national liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East, and relies on active support from the United States and its NATO allies. They have devised a programme of action to expose the reactionary role played by this alliance, whose aim is to destabilize the political situation in the Middle East and in the south of Africa.

Addressing the conference, President Ramesh Chandra of the World Peace Council emphasized that the alliance between Israel and the Republic of South Africa is based on an ideological community of racist aims shared between apartheid and Zionism, as well as active military cooperation between these two countries.

AMERICAN DIKTAT

Tokyo. American diktat and crude interference in Japan's internal affairs is how local observers describe a bill passed by the US Senate Armed Services Committee obligating the Pentagon to keep an eye on the formulation of Japan's military budget. Under this unprecedented bill now submitted for Senate approval, Asahi Shimbun points out, the US Defense Department has to regularly report to the Washington lawmakers on Japan's moves in the military field, as to what arms it should buy and what war military budget should be.

Acting on these reports, the US Senate will decide whether Japan's "military effort" is in line with Pentagon plans and, should the Senators deem such "effort inadequate", appropriate pressure will be brought to bear on Japan.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Trade between the United States and China fell 25 per cent in the first five months of this year to 1.7 billion dollars, as against 2.2 billion dollars in the same period of 1982, Reuters reports. Overall Sino-US trade totalled 5.2 billion dollars last year, a 5.2 per cent fall on 1981.

By the tenth anniversary of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia, to be celebrated in September 1984, the military will have been wiped out in Addis Ababa. This was stated here by Shimeles Adugna, member of the central committee of the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia. About 495,000 adults in Addis Ababa have learnt how to read and write in the years of people's power. Another 40,000 citizens are now attending literacy courses.

The final document issued at the 9th session of the World Food Council in New York, stressed that peace and disarmament, as well as the West's refusal to use foodstuffs as a tool of political pressure, are imperative for improving the economic outlook of developing nations.

PROFILES

The trial has resumed in Vienna of journalist F. Klar who back in 1981 contributed an article entitled, "A Burgomaster murderer", to a brochure published by the Austrian Resistance fighters. In his article Klar cited facts pointing to the criminal past of one P. Hausberger, burgomaster of the town of Mayrhofen, in Tyrol. The war criminal is now acting as policeman.

HUNTING GOGGLES

During ballistic tests carried out in a laboratory of Genoa university, specialists fired at a glass target from a 25-calibre pistol at a distance of 1.5 metres. The bullet, weighing 2.5 grams was flattened out while the glass remained intact, only developing a 2 mm crack. Such sophisticated and fairly thin glass is specially manufactured by the Italian firm of Sovorova for bullet-proof glasses to protect hunters' eyes from ricocheting bullets.

Such spectacles can also be used at steel mills and machine-building plants to prevent eye injuries. The lenses are made of polycarbonate, a new lightweight and long-lasting plastic.

THIEVES BEWARE!

The most up-to-date electronic devices are used to ward off unwelcome visitors to banks, museums and jewellery stores. However, such instruments tend to be both intricate and expensive in operation. Engineers of the Czechoslovak factory of designing and manufacturing an inexpensive but reliable device consisting of two permanent magnets, smaller than a matchbox in size, coupled with a sensor. It is enough in shift one of them by as little as one millimetre for the current in the circuit to change, in magnitude, and this immediately sets off a warning horn, while a red pilot lamp goes on in the control panel.

A TOY FOR ENGINEERS

Despite the tremendous growth to electronics, industry will not be giving up pneumatic regulators, especially in shops

Science and technology

which are prone to explosions and fires. French engineers have built a kit for schoolchildren who want to become specialists in pneumatics. The kit includes an electric motor, a piston-type pump, reservoir for compressed air, hoses and valves. It can be used to assemble several types of pneumatic regulators, and robot-type devices. However, not many children were able to try out the device, because, as soon as it went on sale, it was bought out by various industrial plant design bureaus. Apparently it is invaluable as a modelling device.



OF INTEREST

Who discovered America?

The credit for the discovery of America belongs to Irish seamen who reached the American shores in the 6th century, and not to Christopher Columbus. This is the conclusion reached by a group of archaeologists and linguists who have made a study of cliff-drawings in the state of West-Virginia. According to "San Francisco Examiner", it was previously believed that these drawings had been done by Indians. It has now

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PROVOCATIVE MANOEUVRES IN THE OFFING

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes that the Washington decision to hold the Bright Star-83 games is clear proof that while paying lip service to peace settlement in the Middle East, the USA in fact is only bent on securing its own interests and those of its "strategic partner", Israel. Using the played-out propaganda tales of the need to prepare "repelling Soviet aggression", Washington is actually collaborating with Tel Aviv on plans of direct military intervention in the Middle East, allegedly to protect its notorious "vital interests". Israel bound to the USA by a "strategic cooperation" agreement, could easily be regarded as a secret though fully-fledged participant of the forthcoming rehearsal at the American invasion, since the Zionist leaders have repeatedly confirmed their readiness that American weapons be placed on their territory, the paper points out.

That the United States is bent on holding the games of such a critical moment for the Middle Eastern peoples, underscores the anti-Arab drift of American policy, the paper concludes.

THE WATERGATE PHENOMENON

Commenting on the scandal which has flared up in Washington over the theft by members of the Republican party of Democratic party documents relating to preparations for a Carter-Reagan TV debate, observer Vasily Kobaysh writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA as follows:

Being observed in the scandal which is being fanned up out of purely commercial considerations by the mass media always on the lookout for sensation, the American public seems to be ignoring certain other Watergates which are more dangerous for the United States.

An example of the latter, for instance, is what is being done by the Reagan administration in Central America. This is not merely a problem of the presence of American advisers in El Salvador. If we call a spade a spade, the United States is carrying out armed intervention against a people who have suffered as much and who have been tormented for too long. As regards Nicaragua, matters have gone even further.

Watergate is more than a raid by the Nixon people on rival party headquarters, or the theft of Democratic working papers by Reagan people. Watergate is a phenomenon, which crystallizes the method and politics, consisting of permissiveness, violence, and robbery, which are peculiar to the United States.

MASS-PRODUCED SLANDER

Commenting on the fact that the US Congress has set aside an extra 21,000,000 dollars this year for the so-called CIA radio stations, Radio Liberty and Free Europe, PRAVDA writes:

Why is it precisely at this moment that the CIA stations have been given a solid bank of the budget pie, at a time when the United States is passing successive laws cutting Federal aid programmes for the needy? The answer is — to carry on sabotage against the USSR, the other socialist countries as well as the socialism-oriented nations, as part of the so-called Democracy Project formulated in line with President Reagan's "crusade" against communism. However hard Department of State officials seek to deny that the CIA is to play the main part in this crusade, the expenditure of millions more dollars, on the above, radio stations which broadcast CIA-invented slander makes oil such "denials" totally worthless, the paper points out.

GROWING EXPLOITATION

Despite a number of recommendations passed by UN General Assembly sessions on the North-South problem, the Western powers continue to sabotage these recommendations in every way and, taking cover behind their hypocritical cant about aid to the developing countries, continue their neo-colonial exploitation of former colonies and dependencies. This policy, IZVESTIYA writes, convinces the developing countries that they should rely mainly on their own forces and potentialities and maintain trade and economic contacts with all states under proper control and exclusively in the national interest. They are becoming ever more insistent about the need to substitute the South-South problem for the North-South one and that regional economic organizations be set up to tackle it.

The West is trying to modernize methods of exploiting the developing countries. Until recently they relied mostly on transcontinental monopolies and private capital investments today the monopolists' attack on the developing countries is backed by the imperialist armed forces. Although the USA and their allies make no secret of the fact that the ultimate target of their military activities is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, these activities are simultaneously aimed at perpetuating conditions for the Arab exploitation of developing countries and for turning them into a rear for military ventures now in the making.

been exhibited that the inscriptions accompanying them go to old Lith. According to the newspaper, archives in Dublin contain information about two voyages made by Irish navigators who discovered the vast continent on the other side of the Atlantic eight hundred years before Columbus.

Detector of lie for all events

Having started to mass-produce a perfect lie detector, a West German firm placed great hopes on its advertisement, in many newspapers. The adverti-

ment proclaimed that the new device was well worth buying since it could prove whether your business partner or your wife were cheating you or not. However, there has so far been no demand for this device. In fact, which costs 1,000 DM.

VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

THE WAY TO SOLVE GLOBAL PROBLEMS

In recent years, politicians, scientists, and various international organizations have increasingly focused on the so-called global problems, with even a special science, globalistics, coming into existence. The global attitude to problems of humankind is essentially a novel type of thinking.

The primarily global problem now facing mankind is one of averting nuclear war. We aim not just to save off war, Yuri Andropov told the June Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, we are seeking a radical improvement of international relations and consolidation of all positive processes in this area. We will press for respect for the sovereign rights of countries and peoples, and strict compliance with the principles of international law which imperialism is increasingly taking pains to flout and trample down.

An end to the arms race would help channel the resources thus released to fight hunger and promote health care in the developing nations, preserve the environment, harness new sources of energy, and develop the resources of the World Ocean. Working precisely from this assumption, the Soviet Union has always striven to show that an end to the arms race is imperative not just as a political condition for a positive and timely settlement of global problems, but as the economic necessity of all nations. This position is also shared by other countries of real socialism. A reflection of this viewpoint was a recent proposal by the socialist community nations to the NATO states not to raise, from January 1, 1984, military budgets and to proceed with their mutual and balanced reductions so as to use

the sources thus released to advance socio-economic development, and to set apart a portion of them to benefit the developing nations.

Regrettably, the coordinated policy of the Western powers, particularly the seven most developed capitalist nations, runs a lot of the solution to the global problems looking mankind. For example, the people of the United States and some of its allies are reluctant to break down the barriers they have thrown up in their trade with the East, or to eliminate unfair practices in their economic relations with developing countries. Moreover, in recent years they have increasingly hindered world trade, and economic, technological, and economic exchange. They are unwilling to implement the already formulated long-term international cooperation projects, to al-

leviate the structural crisis of the world economy and contribute to the solution of the escalating global problems. More specifically, the West has most stubbornly refused to hold a European meeting on energy problems as part of the Helsinki process. The USA has pointedly refused to ratify the Law of the Sea and is trying to block demands by the developing countries for a global restructuring of international economic relations. The unsatisfactory results of a recent UNCTAD conference in Belgrade is fresh evidence of that.

Like that and the advance of the scientific and technological revolution require the fruitful cooperation of all nations to solve the constructive and peaceful goals of each people and all humankind. Peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems and world conflicts alone could create conditions whereby the negative environmental processes resulting from modern civilization could be overcome, notwithstanding a wide range of economic, social, and scientific and technological barriers. Progress is possible only through all-round cooperation involving equal appropriation of resources and implementation of beneficial projects. The condition for that is the good will of all. There is no lack of it in the socialist countries, so the West should follow suit.

Round the Soviet Union

A NUMBER OF TANKERS, EACH WITH A CAPACITY OF 30,000 TONNES, WILL BE ADDED TO THE SOVIET MERCHANT FLEET. The ship, "Dmitry Medvedev", has already left on its maiden voyage. These tankers have double hulls which help reduce considerably contamination of the sea from oil.

THE FIRST YAK-40 JET AIRLINER HAS LANDED AT THE NEW AIRPORT AT SHAKH-SABZ, ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT CITIES IN CENTRAL ASIA. Up to now, there were only rail and bus links connecting Shakh-Sabz to the cities of Samarkand, Kashgar and the Uzbek capital of Tashkent. Over the past few years, the numerous monuments of Oriental history and architecture in the town have been attracting growing numbers of Soviet and foreign visitors. The new airport will be a valuable addition to Shakh-Sabz's tourist facilities.

A DEPOSIT OF WHITE-PINK MARBLE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR THE CITY OF CHIATURA, GEORGIA. The first quarry, soon to start work, contains 600,000 tonnes of stone, its purity, luster and transparency approaching that of world-famous Carrara.

AN UNUSUAL HARVESTING OF ALGAE HAS STARTED NEAR THE SOLOVETSKIE ISLANDS IN THE WHITE SEA (NORTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE USSR). Substances extracted from the weeds at the Arkhangelsk Integrated plant will be used in the textile, perfume and food industries.

ALTHOUGH TRAKTOR-HAYA STREET IN LENINGRAD CONTAINS ORDINARY THREE- AND FOUR-STORY HOUSES, IT HAS BEEN DECLARED A HISTORICAL SITE. This modest street marked the beginning of a new, socialist building work in the city. Sixteen houses were built there for workers between 1915-27. The street was named after the first Soviet tractor produced by Leningrad's engineering workers. Leningraders now receive 50,000 tractors every year.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SPACE FLIGHTS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOVIET ECONOMY

It has been estimated that in one year Soviet space meteorology saves this country one thousand million roubles a year thanks to the timely warnings about possible frosts in the weather, writes *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*.

Forecasting weather is not the only occupation in which Soviet space exploration is used. Orbital satellites and space shuttles (and most of the work done by the "Soyuz" stations, "Meteor" and "Kosmos") also help prospectors, cartographers, seamen, and farmers. The types of land available and their fertility can be more accurately evaluated; sheep move from pasture to pasture according to space forecasts thus benefiting meat and wool production. In the present five-year plan, ending in 1985, earth probes from outer space are reserved to more often. According to initial estimates, between 600 and 650 million roubles a year have been saved in agriculture, forestry, geology, prospecting, monitoring of the environment, oceanography, evaluation of the marine resources, geography, and cartography as a result of information obtained from outer space.

Today, space programmes are influencing more other branches of the national economy. On board the Soyuz station, alloys of lead and zinc, and lead and aluminium have been obtained. The next in line is the production of revolutionary new materials and specialized satellites in outer space.

A leading Soviet space designer, A. Ivanov, believes that it is in line a satellite was designed that will convert solar energy into electricity and transmit it back to Earth. One orbital electric power station is estimated of between five to ten thousand megawatts.

TIMIRYAZEV AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY

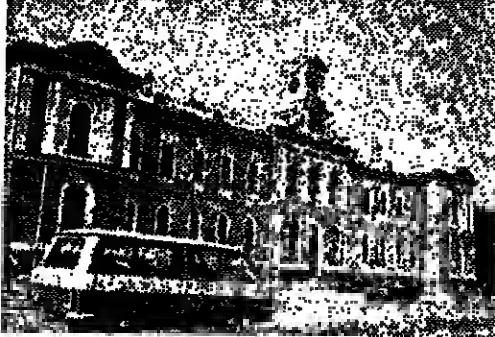
This is a very happy day in my life, said Gijra Sharma, from India, upon graduating from the agricultural department of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy with a master's degree and a top honors diploma. I have to leave Moscow and my many good friends, but I hope to come back as I have been recommended for enrolment at post-graduate courses, she continued.

While Sharma is the first Indian woman student to graduate from the Academy, 22 post-graduate students and one probationer from India have completed their studies there.

The first enrolment of foreign students at the Academy was over 30 years ago, and since then over 2,300 foreigners received a higher agricultural education there and 220 got PhD and doctor's degrees. Many of its graduates are now noted scientists and heads of colleges and research establishments in their respective countries.

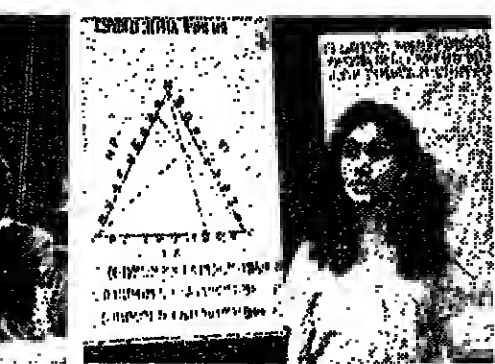


Alghao students attend a laboratory class. Gijra Sharma defends her diploma.



For instance, Masaul Andee is Vice-President of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, Tong Chao Dai-Vietnam Deputy Minister, Sen Iurshin—head of a Senegalese regional agriculture department, and one of the first Indian post-graduate students, Bai Ram Sharma, is now in charge of a section of the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, in India.

At present there are 300 students and 130 post-graduate students and probationers from 63 countries studying at the Academy. Founded very long ago, the Academy is the principal institution of higher education in agriculture in this country. Its five faculties—agriculture, fruit and vegetable, agrochemistry, soil science, zoology and veterinary—train over 4,000 experts for agriculture, research institutes and experimental stations. It has two branches in Saratov and Yuzovsk.



THE FIRST LIGHTER CARRIER

This country's first lighter carrier, "Alexei Kosygin", is soon to set off on its maiden voyage. It was built in the Krasnodar shipyards.

The vessel is 32 m wide and 260 m long. It can carry 80 lighters each with a capacity of 370 tonnes. Lighters are airtight barges, floating containers. The lighter carrier can go into the mouths of Siberian rivers (its

navigation area is not restricted), its "floating container" can be lowered into the water with a crane and then towed. On its return voyage it will transport the empty lighters. Besides this, it can carry up to 1,600 international standard containers (20 and 40-foot) to any country which has a coastline. The cargoes are carried directly from the supplier to the customer thereby cutting out any intermediate handling.

The crane for the first lighter carrier is being made in Finland. Later, similar cranes will be manufactured by a Zhdanov heavy engineering factory where they are now being introduced into production. The crane will handle 500-tonne weights and roll on rails along the entire length of the deck, from stern to the bow superstructure.

Power transmission lines go up the mountains

A new high-voltage power transmission line stretching many kilometers has been put into operation in Kirgizia (Central Asian Republic). It is to supply energy to the powerful pumping stations in the Tien Shan.

When this line and its automated irrigation canals begin to operate the development of the alpine Kalmak-Tyubinsky Valley, and Kirgizistan large livestock breeding zone, will be intensified.

Since the beginning of the year the length of rural Kirgizia's power transmission line has increased by more than 1,000 km. The growth of power available per cultivator of livestock-breeder ensures accelerated development of branches of the republic's agrarian sector.

During this five-year period (1981-85) the length of rural power transmission lines in this mountain region will be increased by nearly 9,000 km.

MACHINE-GRAFTING FOR VINE

With the introduction of vine-grafting machine, designed by Ukrainian engineers, there is now no need for manual labour.

Even an experienced grower can make mistakes when grafting. The slightest mistake results in the rejection of the graft. So many grafts used to be wasted in mass grafting. It is done by two devices: one goes, they in it with precision. The two-man crew makes as many as 10 thousand graftings a day, while one used to manage only a thousand.

The technology has been successfully tested in Ukraine and Moldavia farms. It is going to be further modernized through the introduction of electronics.

ches of sets for the puppet theatre in Makhochkhal, capital of Daghestan.

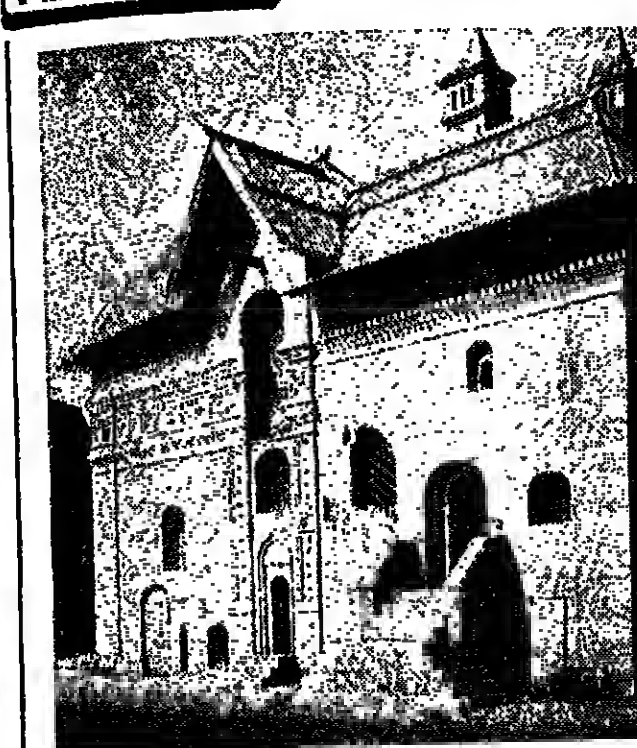
At present there are more than seven thousand music and arts schools for children in the Soviet Union. Chances of drawing and music are incorporated into the compulsory curricula at secondary schools. Children receive an aesthetic education and are taught to appreciate the value of numerous societies and studios set up of palaces and houses of Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, of which this country has five thousand, the newspaper continues.

WHAT LIES BEHIND THE INTEREST IN MAMMOTHS?

The committee for the study of mammoths and mammoth fauna has been in existence in this country for the past thirty-five years. In Yakutia, in accordance with a republican government decision, protective zones have been set up where the only expeditions allowed are those engaged on research, writes *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*. Why is the mammoth world of such interest to scientists? In the first place, it was also inhabited by our forefathers. The Institute of Zoology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences once sent to an exhibition in Japan a human dwelling dating back to the Stone Age made out of mammoth bones. The mammoth provided food for the human being as well as building materials.

Incidentally, much can be learnt from the remains of food found in the mammoth's stomach: the kind of grasses that used to grow at the time, for instance, and the climate. By studying the mammoth, we also gain insight into the future on investigation into the evolution of the animals and their role on our planet during our previous age of what our world will be like a hundred years ahead, and teaches us how we may prevent the extinction of certain species of animals and plants.

Places to visit



A 16th-century ambassadors' house

The area around the Rustya Hotel opposite the Moscow Kremlin is Zaryadye and here you can see 16th-century white stone structures along with classical and modern architecture. One of the white houses with a steep roof has an interesting history.

It first belonged to the Russian merchant Bolshakov and was given in 1650 to the English trader Richard Chancellor by the Tsar Ivan the Terrible. The English sailor's ship, which reached for a passage to China through the Arctic sea, drifted to the delta of the Severnaya Dvina River on the White Sea. The Englishman went to Moscow where he was received by Ivan the Terrible. Since then the stone structure in Zaryadye has been the residence of English merchants and diplomats who came to Moscow for a while. The name of the building has remained: the English Court.

The building has now been restored and houses the Moscow Archaeological Expedition.

A COMPASS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT

It will now be possible to keep strictly to the bus timetable in the coal-mining town of Donetsk (the Ukraine) thanks to an automatic control system for public transport. It will control the vehicles over the entire route.

The time-tables are fed into the computer with many stations having electronic check points. When the bus arrives at a station, the control screen shows the vehicle's parking number, route and performance against the time-table.

The information is produced in 15 seconds which is enough for the controller to help the driver be more punctual. The

results of the day are drawn up by the computer to show the performance of each driver and the bus line as a whole. This is then submitted to the manager.

The computer has been in operation in passenger cars and on improvement in services for them.

OF INTEREST

Siberian bells

Many interesting items make up the collection of bells belonging to the Irkutsk artist Vladimir Taitenkin. The latest acquisition is a bell from Kozanovskaya—the Japanese town, founded by Irkutsk.

Two hundred large and small bells, including those belonging to ships and harnesses also make part of this rare collection.

Taitenkin is, at the moment, interested in restoring the clock, which used to chime on the Irkutsk prison tower. The artist's collection will soon become public property. After restoring them, the bells will be installed in the bell-tower of the Transfiguration Church, an 18th-century architectural monument.

Science and technology

SEEING THROUGH MILLENNIA

An unusual atlas has been put out by Nauka Publishers. It shows the Black Sea much smaller and looking like a closed reservoir. The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are not straits but land bridges connecting Asia Minor to the Balkans. The Sea of Azov has disappeared altogether. In place of the North Sea and the English Channel is land, connecting Ireland and Britain to the continental part of the Old World. The atlas traces the changes in the earth's face behind the geological changes over a period of 200 million years. It covers all of Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea. It took the place of a huge mass of water from the ocean and caused shallow seas stretching to dry up.

According to Soviet researchers, this is how Europe looked 17-18,000 years ago during the glacial period.

Soviet scientists have started to compile an atlas of the world's snow and ice resources. It will include about 750 maps of varying scale spread over 300 pages. The atlas which will be in three parts—Introduction, regions and applied sciences—will have 17 sections. The new atlas differs considerably from its predecessors in that it will cover a wide range of heterogeneous phenomena from "eternal" phenomena to those that undergo abrupt change.

The atlas will be of particular interest to certain developing countries such as India, Turkey and Afghanistan, as well as to a number of South American countries. The idea for the atlas has won high recognition from UNESCO which regards it as the USSR's national contribution to the International Geological Programme.

NEW COMPUTER TO IDENTIFY MOLECULES

Drawing abstract molecules with the aid of computers has become possible at the Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The information is shown on special tables indicating the coordinates of each of the molecule atoms. The data makes it difficult to recognize the type

of molecule. Its shape plays a decisive part, meanwhile, in reactions with other compounds. Building the image according to the coordinates is also possible with the aid of the computer within several minutes. It can display the most complex object from any angle and make a model interact with any other substance.

This new method is universal. It can, for example, draw the relief of the planet Venus. Since it has the necessary data about its various altitudes. The new invention means that colour X-rays of the human organism, as well as defect pictures for various mechanical parts will be possible.

TEST-TUBE ROSES

Roses at the Mytilskii state farm for decorative gardening are grown in test-tubes. Tests of the so-called water-and-air rose-growing method are being undertaken on the farm.

Once their roots are immersed in a concentrated mineral solution, the plants can do without soil. Test-tubes hang in the hothouses, each of them containing a shoot with an airtight flower. By cutting the stems, another bud is produced. This procedure is repeated several times. An ordinary rose bush is not capable of such fertility. The clone to the increased number of buds lies in the great artificial force of the solution and the unusual rose-growing technology. As a result the flower crop is increased by three to four times.

The farm's national plantations occupy about 20 hectares of square metres. 20 varieties of roses are grown here and thousands of roses from the farm are put on sale in Moscow shops each day.

RELAY STATIONS OVER THE TAIGA

The space TV bridge between Moscow and the Far East has enabled TV broadcasts to be relayed to the Alta and Novaya Inya settlements—remote farmsteads of the major reindeer-herding and fishing farms.

The northern coast of the Sea of Okhotsk is the most remote part of the Khabarovsk Territory. Communications engineers there are working very hard to ensure that the reception is good from Moscow and the local TV studios. 99 per cent of the population regularly watch TV programmes from Moscow.

VIEWPOINT

WHAT ATTRACTS YOUNG PEOPLE TO SIBERIA?

Sergel PLAKSII, sociologist

In the spring of 1932 the "Kashin" and "Kolumb" steamers docked at the deserted bank of the Amur—the largest river in the Soviet Far East. On board were a few hundred young men and women who had come to the virgin taiga to build towns, plants and factories. Thus, Komsomolsk-na-Amur (the name of the town saw the beginning of the Komsomol and youth projects).

There are now 135 such projects. In the last 50 years there have been many changes in the ways young people help build major economic projects. They do not just give their help in the individual projects—even such major undertakings as the 3,200 km-long Baikal-Amur Railway in Siberia, but to whole regions. For instance, the Non-Black Earth Zone (a territory of 21 autonomous republics and regions of the Russian Federation), and even in branches of the national economy: to the USSR capital construction to "youth branch" because two thirds of the people working in it are under 30.

At least 100,000 young volunteers join in these projects every year. What attracts them? A sociological survey at BAM revealed three basic motives: first, young people want "to take part in the development of Siberia" and "work where society needs them most". Second, they want to test "their character" and "abilities". The third is "to earn a lot of money".

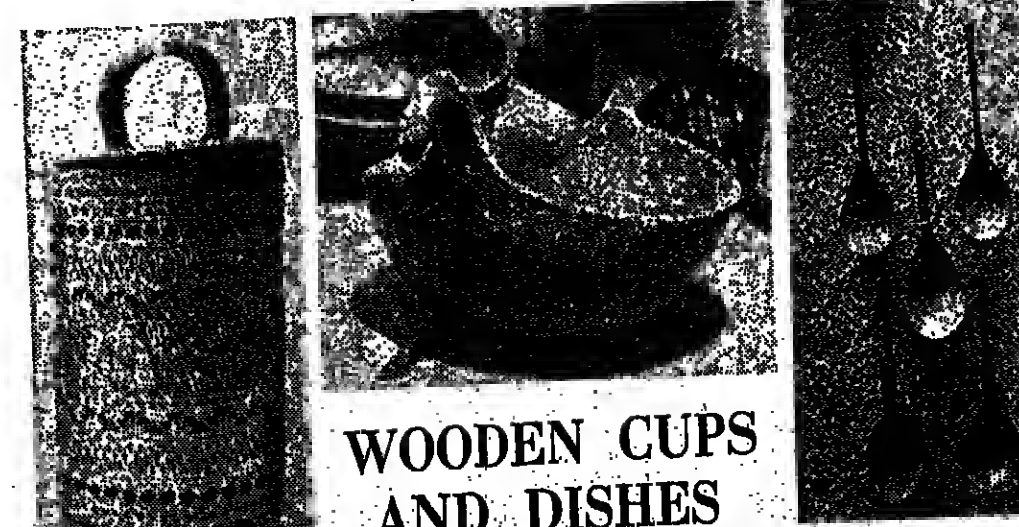
BAM does not disappoint the young people either generally or materially. According to the same survey, the average monthly wage of a young railway builder is 300 roubles (while the average monthly wage of a Soviet worker in general is approximately 180 roubles).

Incidentally, the Young Communist League which provides the moral labour is the major economic projects is also concerned with improving the material incentives for workers at Komsomol and youth projects. A few years ago, using its right in legislative the YCL passed a law through the state organs which sets out new privileges for young people who come to work on the projects to Siberia, the North and the Far East (most of the youth projects are in these areas).

Another reason why these projects are so popular with young Soviet men and women is that, according to sociological surveys, people reach professional maturity 1.5-2 times faster and more successfully than they would to the "old", well established industries.

Finally, I read sometimes in Western publications that although young Soviet men and women go voluntarily to the projects it does not reflect their world outlook. They allege that the young people do so to a moment of patriotic enthusiasm, which is later followed by disillusionment and a return home. The youngsters, they write, are usually disappointed, they write, by the lack of basic living conditions. I can quote the following figures: out of 100 volunteers arriving at BAM 80 stay on to work.

As for the living conditions, at BAM, as in any new project, they are inferior to those in the town. But the same is true of the railway as being developed vigorously, with social and cultural facilities as well as with views being set up along with the industrial projects.



WOODEN CUPS AND DISHES

These photos were taken at the "Russian Wooden Cups and Dishes" exhibition at the Trinity Church in Nikitniki, a branch of the State Museum of History.

The exhibition features one of this country's best collections of cups and dishes from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

The wooden utensils are a vivid example of the Russian craftsman's tremendous skill in treating wood. They show how the folk craftsmen capture the natural beauty and feel the texture of the material skilfully carving it into original shapes as well as creating something useful. These wooden utensils come in an amazing number of shapes and designs. The craftsmen employ various mechanical methods of woodcarving, using any part of a tree. There are wooden spoons, more than any other object at the exhibition, they come in various shapes, designs and colours. There are all kinds of cups and dishes, bowls, plates, etc. They were used to store beer, honey and kvass, adding quite a distinctive taste to the drink.

Sergel STREINIKOV



SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

MFI AT THE MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

Stanley Kramer, director, USA:

This is my fourth Moscow Film Festival. This is the last festival to show a retrospective of my films — "Judgment at Nuremberg", "The Ship of Fools", "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World", and others. I have brought one of my latest movies to Moscow, "The Runner Stumbles" — the story of a man who was a radical in his youth, and who later in life, again became a radical, understanding that this is much more important to the present time than it was in the 60s.

Today we make space films, and do not solve the problems we encounter here on Earth. All my thoughts are general towards seeking people understand what nuclear war could mean to them. I appear in both Soviet and American film makers, and in film makers throughout the world to concern themselves over the survival of mankind. We shall either live together, or die together. As long as film makers everywhere understand that the most important task today is to survive, they will influence those who are engaged in politics.

I fully share the motto of the Moscow Festival, "For Humanism in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations". However, in order to show his humanity, the artist has sometimes to be cruel.

Georgi Stoyanov, chairman of Bulgarian film makers, member of the feature film jury:

Film festivals provide a broad picture of the world, of its political, social and personal dimensions. And this is particularly true of the Moscow Film Festival. It has always attracted films with a profound humanistic content which project a sincere interest in the problems of mankind. This is why there is a cordial welcome both for the programme of films from countries with a developed film industry with their habitually high professional standards, and for work from nations which are newcomers to the scene. Some of the films from the last



In the photos (from the top left clockwise) Soviet film critic Dal Orlov and film director Stanley Kramer, of the United States of America; actresses Bud Tarr (The Moon Vietnam), Lilya Mayeva (USSR) and Phuong Thi Thanh (Vietnam); Lyudmila Savelyeva (USSR) and Bozica Adamkova (Poland).



for countries may appear naive in certain aspects, but they still provide a candid reflection and analysis of social and psychological situations little known to us, of purely national problems and ways of thinking.

Young directors can learn a lot at the Moscow Festival, at the same time as showing their sometimes surprising achievements. I always look forward to new surprises. Meetings with

one's colleagues are also very useful.

Mohamed Khan, director, Egypt:

This is my first time to Moscow, even though I have already made seven films. Moscow audiences are appreciative of serious films. On balance the world situation is such that thoughtful and banal films have the most box-office success,

'20 Years of Work'

An unusual exhibition, debuting at the Biala and Bokeria, created way back in 1930 by Meynkovsky, the Revolution, and called "20 Years of Work". It should be noted that the exhibition was reconstructed by the Museum of the Revolution in 1973 on the initiative of writer, Konstantin Simonov. Several months it was displayed in Moscow, where it was greeted with great interest. It was shown in France, Italy, West Berlin, West Germany, and West Berlin.

The opening of "20 Years of Work" at the Biala art gallery will be the first of the many activities to be organized in Moscow's native land, marking the 90th anniversary of the birth.

From Melodia soon

It was 15 years ago that Maryle Rodowicz, a Warsaw Musical Training Academy student, embarked on a show biz career. At the Polish song festival, in Opole, she gave a brilliant performance of the song, "We Coloured Wagons", which was followed by success at the USSR prize at many song competitions at home, as well as at the USSR (she won an award at the "Red Carnation" festival in Czechoslovakia, Japan and Turkey. She has often sung Soviet anthems.

I was in Moscow in 1968, though not to give concerts, even though I dream of singing to Muscovites soon again. I came here to record a disc for Melodia — the realization of another long-time dream — I have spent several months producing the album which includes all my most popular songs of past years, half of them I have recorded in Russian, Maryle said.

I am greatly moved by the welcome I have received from you Muscovites. I am happy that our artistic cooperation is developing successfully and is making a concrete contribution to this holy cause.

BUSINESS

Steel production goes up in India

Steel production goes on doubling and improving in quality at the Biala and Bokeria, built with Soviet assistance. According to the latest statistics, published in India, the two plants taken together, on many aspects of his country's steel. The exhibition was reconstructed by the Museum of the Revolution in 1973 on the initiative of writer, Konstantin Simonov. Several months it was displayed in Moscow, where it was greeted with great interest. It was shown in France, Italy, West Berlin, West Germany, and West Berlin.

THE SOVIET UKRAINE IN MONTREAL

"Man and His World" is the motto of a UNESCO-sponsored international exhibition which is taking place in Montreal, Canada.

A subject section at this display, on until August 28, will be mounted by the Soviet Ukraine.

The main aim of the exhibition is to show what the Ukraine has achieved in developing its economy, science and culture during 85 years of Soviet rule. Viktor Vankovsky, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Ukrainian SSR, told our correspondent Alexander Grich.

This year, the Ukrainian exhibition occupies an area of four hundred square metres. Exhibits include communications equip-

ment, surveying instruments, cameras and lenses, a data acquisition, processing and communication system based around a control computer and a large display. Also on display are the installation "Evaporator" which was installed in 1979 on board the Salyut-6 orbital station by a Progress cargo spaceship. It was designed for restoring the thermoregulation, protective and optical surfaces which, after much use in space, start losing their functions. During the three years of operation on the Salyut-6 orbital station, more than 200 samples of coatings have been obtained, some of their parameters being quite unique.

Another item of display is the "Sever" set which was designed for automatic welding of pipes

Contacts and contracts

© V. Alkhimov, Chairman of the Board of the USSR Steel Bank, and a visiting delegation of the Austrian Creditanstalt-Bank-Verein, led by board chairman Hennes Androsch, recently discussed continued development of trade, economic, currency and financial cooperation between the USSR and Austria.

© Under contracts signed by V/O Aviasovet and British Leds Cars Ltd., Britain will get over 20,000 Leds cars this year.

Cooperation between book publishers

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will be given a further boost by the 1983-85 agreement, recently signed in Moscow between the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution and the Committee for the Press and Publishing Houses of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Cooperation between book publishers

The agreement provides for further cooperation in publishing social, political, scientific, and technological literature, as well as textbooks, fiction and children's books. It has been decided to continue the mutual exchange of editors and translators between the two countries. Afghan publishers will, for the second time, be represented at the Moscow International Book Fair, which is to open in the Soviet capital this autumn.

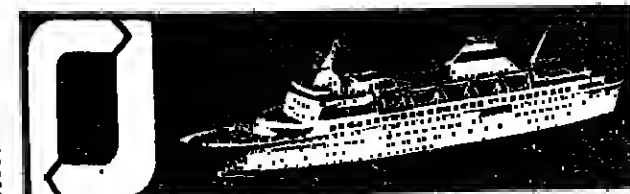
AGROCOMPLEX—YUGOSLAVIA-83

This is the name of an exhibition taking place in Sokolniki Park in Moscow between July 27 and August 7 this year. Items from 200 Yugoslav factories will be on display. These include agroindustrial complexes, equipment manufacturers, design and construction organizations and scientific research institutes which will demonstrate their experience in the agro-industrial complex.

The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's major trading partner. Agricultural produce is a main source of trade between the two

countries. In farming industries, the two countries exchange scientific and technological information, materials, and specialists, different types of seeds, technological equipment. The Soviet Union, for example, is supplying an agroindustrial complex in Yugoslavia with more than 30 hectares of greenhouses for growing vegetables, fruit and flowers in winter. The Soviet-built Belarus tractors are popular with customers in Yugoslavia along with ditch diggers, and cotton harvesters.

Genoedy LEONOV



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Intourist news

The Moscow branch of Intourist accommodates foreign guests and tourists in the modern hotels Kosmos, National, Sovetskopol, Metropol, Solnechnaya, Berlin, Baigrade, Mosholskaya, Intourist, and others. These hotels cater for more than 10 thousand. We would like to tell you about the Solnechnaya Hotel.

If you are on the Simferopol Highway just on the outskirts of Moscow, it is a small but rather cozy camping-style hotel for 400. Recently it was awarded a USSR Council of Ministers Prize. The word "camping" speaks for itself. The hotel has everything to satisfy motorists: car-washes, jacks, repair stations. Anyone who enjoys self-coloring can buy semiautomatic food in a special shop, for cooking in the cottages special kitchens where they will find clothes and all the necessary kitchen utensils. The hotel also has a small old-style restaurant for 40 people, where the guests can sample Russian food.

Solnechnaya has also a cinema hall and a "fun town" (wooden Russian-style structures) where folk festivals are held, as well as New Year and Russian Winter festival celebrations. These festivals are very popular with guests because they include such typically Russian amusements as tug-of-war, rides on troikas, performances

SOLNECHNAYA

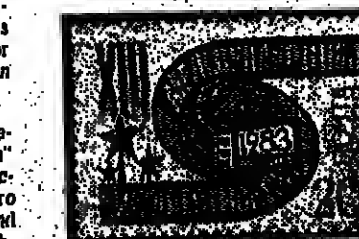
by clowns and trained bears. In the open air they eat cokes, pancakes and boudin.

Incidentally all the rooms in Intourist hotels cost foreign tourists roughly half the price (40 to 50 roubles a day) of hotels in other countries. The money earned goes towards designing and building more hotels, improving the services in existing hotels, part of the money goes to the Intourist fund.

Pavel RYABOV

Philately

Honouring the film festival



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 10-rouble stamp dedicated to the 19th International Film Festival in Moscow.

Moscow Film Festival juries at work

The completion programme of the Moscow Film Festival is very varied, including feature films, shorts, and films for children. The best entries are to be selected by three international juries, chaired by film director Stanislav Rostotsky, writer and journalist Gennadiy Borovik and writer Anatoly Alexin, respectively.

Stanislav Rostotsky's artistic career is directly linked with the Moscow film festival. In 1968, his film "Let's Wait Till Monday" won the main festival prize. Before the war, Rostotsky was a student of the great Eisenstein; then came the war, after which he went back to school at the studio run by Gregory Kozintsev. This was followed by the appearance of his first film, "The Earth and the People", and "The May Stars". His recent films include "The Dawn Hero Are Quiet", and

"White Blin Black Bar", which have received wide acclaim both in the USSR and abroad.

One of the members of the Grand Jury is the Italian writer, playwright, scriptwriter, and filmmaker Cesare Zavellini, winner of the International Peace Prize and Order of Friendship Among Nations. Zavellini's name is linked with the launching and heyday of Italian neorealism. He wrote the scripts for such films as "The Lost Dream", "Rome, Eleven O'Clock", and "The Bicycle Thieves". My journey to Moscow is a source of great joy to me because I know your capital well. The festival gives me a splendid opportunity to learn much that is new, to meet old friends, and even more surprising—to meet my own compatriots, young Italian film makers, whom for one reason or another, I never had a chance to meet at home.

WHAT'S ON?

July 16-18

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 18 — Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera). 17 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 18 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 18 — Zhurbo, "Pantalone" 17 (mat) — Pluchin, "The Wedding With the General" 17 (eve) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow" 18 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Orbrazov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samoteychnaya St.) 18 — "An Unusual Concert" 17 — "This is the Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting".

FILMS

Critical Sunday (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

About the tricky operation involved in putting out a fire on a foreign boat.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Selo of the USSR Art Fund (9 Ustinsky Blvd.) "Costume and Jewellery", an exhibition of works for sale by Moscow fashion designers and jewellers: fashion in folk style, rings and bracelets made from German silver and precious stones. Daily, except Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nizhnaya.

Exhibition Hall, Moscow Nature Protection Society (4 Kuznitskaya St.) 18 — "Melodies of Flowers", an exhibition of paintings woven items, ceramics, jewelry, trays from Zibolovo, from Volodga and Shavli. Daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nizhnaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment). 18, 17 — "The Prince to the Sun" rock group, led by Stan Namin.

Big Concert Hall to Olympic Village. 17 — an evening of cooperation — an evening with scriptwriter Odesha Agibayev and film director Elvyr Iskhamedov from Uzbekistan. 18 — "Variety Dance Rhythms" — a choreographic show by Mosconcert artists.

SPORTS

The 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations

Rowing. Rowing Canal at Krylatovskoye (Moscow Molodtsovskaya). 18 — at 11 a.m.

Rhythmic Gymnastics. Central Army Club Sports Gym (38 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 18 — at 6 p.m.

Judo. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 18 — at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Chess. Druzhina Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 18, 17 and 18 — at 4 p.m. (every day).

Teams from all the constituent republics as well as from Moscow, and Leningrad are competing for top honours at the Tournament. Anatoly Karpov heads the

Moscow team, while Meyer Chikurdinidze plays for Georgia.

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 17 — Central Army Club vs Kharkov Metallist. 5 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 18 — Moscow Torpedo vs Kiev Dynamo. 7 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 17 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

July 16-18

In Moscow, city and region, moderately warm weather, due to the W wind from the North Atlantic, is expected. Night temperatures of 10°, 15° and of 19°, 23° in the daytime. Occasional showers.

Most of Western Europe is experiencing hot and dry weather with temperatures of 28°, 30°. The highest temperature (37°, 38°C) has been recorded in Madrid, Spain.